FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 SEPTEMBER 1980

Egypt, Israel

Despite Egypt's acquiescence in the resumption of the autonomy negotiations, it apparently is pinning its main hopes for progress in the peace process on the prospective tripartite summit proposed by President Anwar as-Sadat after the suspension of the talks. According to MENA and Cairo radio, in comments made to the press after holding "constructive and positive talks" with presidential envoy Sol Linowitz, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali emphasized preparations for the summit, which, he said, would have on its agenda "various aspects" of the Palestinian issue and "obstacles" barring the way to peace. He noted that these are questions that the autonomy negotiators have failed to resolve. Ghali said that the "first step" to the summit would be the holding of "preliminary talks" between Egypt and the United States. Earlier he had stated that the autonomy negotiations themselves would constitute "preliminary talks" in preparation for the summit. In the wake of Israeli denials that the Menahem Begin government had made any concessions to resume the autonomy talks, Ghali reiterated the Egyptian position that "positive steps" are "essential" for continuing the peace process. However, restating an established Israeli position that in part had led to the Egyptian suspension of the talks, Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tziport, in an interview reported by IDF Radio, declared that the Jewish settlements in the Gaza Strip, Judaea and Samaria are not Sinai and "will not be bargained over."

According to Jerusalem radio, Interior Minister Yosef Burg said the resumption of the autonomy talks was a result of President as-Sadat's retreat from the position of advocating a tripartite summit to the exclusion of further autonomy talks. Burg said that once it had been decided "in principle" to revive the talks, then "everything was possible." Jerusalem radio also reported that Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat had agreed over the telephone to give "early directives" to their respective delegations so that the autonomy talks could be quickly resumed.

Iran

Strong warnings to the United Kingdom by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani over the continued detention of Iranian students arrested during the 4 August demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in London marked a further deterioration in Iranian-British relations. According to Tehran radio, Raja'i, in response to a message from the British Government congratulating him on his appointment as prime minister, said the Iranian people are demanding a "revision" in Britain's view of the Iranian revolution and an "immediate end" to its "biased provocations" against Iran. Raja'i stated that this could be signaled only by the end of "oppressive measures" against Iranian students and that if Britain's "hostile attitude" continued, the Majlis and "my government" would "immediately display an appropriate reaction." Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani, in comments reported by Tehran radio, accused the United Kingdom of being a U.S. "satellite" and of having little will of its own. He warned Britain that it should not expect its maltreatment of Iranian students of remain "unanswered" by Iran and its friends and British interests in the world not to be "jeopardized." Since the 4 August incident, British subjects in Iran have been arrested on charges of espionage, the campaign against officials of the Anglican Church in Iran has been intensified and the British ambassador has been accused of aiding subversive elements. As a precautionary measure, the British have reduced their embassy staff in Tehran to four, headed by a charge d'affaires. BBC television has reported that 44 Iranian students involved in the 4 August demonstration will be deported from the United Kingdom.

Iranian media have carried few details on the most recent efforts by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Raja'i to resolve their differences over the composition of a cabinet. The two have been holding meetings in an effort to reach agreement. According to Tehran radio, Rafsanjani said that during these sessions "certain problems" had been resolved to "some extent" and that the principals are "close to reaching an understanding."

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IRANIAN DETAINEE REVEALS PLOT AGAINST AFGHAN GOVERNMENT

WA051300 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Kabul, August 18 (BAKHTAR)--Mohsen Rezai, an Iranian national who sometime ago had been arrested in Kabul in connection with counterrevolutionary riots yesterday confessed his links with the so-called "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan" and its terrorist activities at a press conference at the Stor Palace, Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The press conference was addressed by Sarwar Yuresh, President of Publications Department, Ministry of Information and Culture, who spoke on the activities of the counterrevolutionary forces in collaboration with and under the guidance of U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism, regional and world reactionary circles, saying that the Sawr Revolution with its profound national democratic nature and the formidable gains it will bring for our peoples has greatly endangered the objectives of U.S. imperialism and its allies in our region for domination as they have been thinking about this in the region for years.

At today's press conference, you are presented with another irrefutable evidence concerning alien intervention in our internal affairs.

You will shortly see an Iranian national who was to organize subversive activities and create adventurist, terrorist, counterrevolutionary groups in Kabul who was caught by the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] security authorities.

He is called Mohsen Rezai, who cooperated with the anti-Islamic and counterrevolutionary organization, the so-called "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan" whose links with the CIA and the Zionist Israeli espionage agency were recently disclosed in Iran in order to disrupt the peaceful life and tranquility of our compatriots with a view to fulfilling the vile and avaricious wishes and designs of his masters.

This counterrevolutionary group led by the national traitor and humble lackey of the CIA--that is, Burhanuddin Rabbani--was assigned to carry out terrorist subversive plans in our country prepared by imperialism.

In addition to various forms of aggression against our national interests, they have been sending into our country counterrevolutionary and foreign mercenary groups and individuals exemplified by Ziauddin Mahmoud from Egypt, a number of Pakistani and American nationals and recently by Mohsen Rezai, an Iranian.

Mohsen Rezai was born in 1959 and arrested this spring in connection with the counterrevolutionary riots in Kabul. He collaborated with the so-called "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan."

The activities of "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan" were some time ago banned in Iran due to its counterrevolutionary efforts on the basis of irrefutable evidence concerning collaboration between its leaders and U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionists and some of its leaders were imprisoned.

Mohsen Rezai, after the Islamic Revolution in Iran and in concert with his adventurist tendencies, was soon trapped by the counterrevolutionaries engaged in hatching plots against the national interests of the people of Afghanistan. He was convinced, through demagogy, that Islamic interests had been endangered in Afghanistan and he had to rush to the help of Muslims. In this manner, he was introduced to the leader of the anti-Islamic and counterrevolutionary group, the so-called "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan" in the spring and after receiving necessary instruction, arrived in Kabul via Panjsher, accompanied by a member of the above group, for sabotage and terrorist activities.

Rezai was assigned the duty to create as well as activate a military committee for the above group in Kabul and he was able to carry out his assignment for some time as evidenced by riots in the beginning of this year. The whole people recall how our innocent children were led astray and driven to streets without any idea and our young girls and boys were mercilessly poisoned. The above counterrevolutionary group had a hand in all these incidents.

In his confessions, Rezai admits this, saying how arms of U.S. and Chinese manufacture and the windfall money contributed by the reactionaries were brought into Afghanistan to finance murders, forceful closure of shops and creation of obstacles in the way of the people's normal life.

After being caught, Rezai realized his mistakes as a result of the explanations furnished by the security authorities, a number of other activities of this counter-revolutionary group were also arrested with propaganda materials such as statements, books, publications, printing equipment and lethal arms like various types of machineguns, rifles, bombs, poisonous devices, etc. were seized from them.

Rezai confessed during the interrogation that he was grossly mistaken and had unjustifiably taken action against the interests of the people of Afghanistan. He also greatly regretted his past actions, asking to make his confessions for public information.

Afterwards, Mohsen Rezai was brought before the local and foreign newsmen where he read his confessions written in his own handwriting on his own volition.

Then he answered the questions put to him by the newsmen which are given together with the answers thereof as follows:

The BAKHTAR reporter: Did you make those confessions on your own volition or you were coerced to do so?

Answer: I have made these confessions at my own request. Prior to my incarceration, I was under the impression that I too would be subjected to that inhuman treatment meted out against the prisoners under Hafizollah Amin and his band, as I was informed by former inmates.

However, when I was arrested, the way in which I was treated was radically different from what I had heard. I was afforded the opportunity, in the light of laws in force in DRA, to review my past actions. This helped me to reach the conclusion that I was drawn, though unwillingly, to a course conducive to imperialism. I also reached another conclusion that the object of "Jamiat Islami Afghanistan" was not to safeguard Islam. So I told my interrogator about this during my confessions.

The HEYWAD reporter: How many members did your organization have?

Answer: I am not in a position to inform you about the number of "Jamiat-Islami's" members but I can furnish some information about its military section of which I was in charge. There existed about 45 persons in Kabul. I have no information about the organisation and the total membership of "Jamiat Islami," however.

The radio-TV reporter: Don't you consider as a foreign national, your activities inside Afghan territory an interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs?

Answer: As a Muslim, I wished to act against international imperialism particularly the Israeli Zionism running counter to the interests of Iran. I wanted to participate, together with my Palestinian brethren, in their struggle against Zionists. That was why I applied to the cultural and revolutionary committee of Muslim revolutionaries at Khorramshahr. However, the man in charge of the above committee, Masoud Behbahani and an Afghan national called Husseini deceived me and instead of sending me to Palestine, they despatched me to Afghanistan. I came to this country without authorization from Iranian Government.

I presume my activities in Afghanistan constituted an interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs because the imperialists and their mercenaries and agents have been trying, in a variety of ways, to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, whether directly or indirectly. And I too was led astray to this path.

The HAQIQAT-i-ENQELABE SAWR reporter: You admit that you have committed a number of offences against Afghanistan and Afghan revolution. In case the DRA Government pardons you, what would be your feelings?

Answer: As I said earlier, I was deceived to come to Afghanistan. I will accept any verdict passed in my case by the revolutionary tribunal against my offence. In case I am pardoned, I will tell not only my Afghan brother all the truth but also my friends in Iran, as I told this audience earlier.

The ZHOWANDOON reporter: Mr. Rezai, please provide us with some comprehensive information about your organization?

Answer: I already furnished all the information available to me as a member of the organisation and I have no further information in this connection.

The Kabul NEW TIMES reporter: Mohsen Rezai, you are aware that imperialist countries are interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs. What is your thinking in this connection? Please let us know your views?

Answer: I think that the matter of interference by imperialist countries in Afghanistan internal affairs has been made clear. These imperialist nations are intervening against the legitimate DRA Government.

The PRAVDA reporter: Let us know about your stay in Peshawar and the activities of the counterrevolutionary groups gathered there. Have you received some military training there and what sort of contacts did you have inside Pakistani territory?

Answer: Member of the "Jamiat Islami" who had brought me from their Meshed office to Pakistan introduced me to the organization leader, Burhanuddin Rabbani, in Peshawar and after receiving his instructions on sabotage and disorder in Kabul, I left for this city, accompanied by an Afghan national.

The ANIS reporter: What do you think about the links between the "Jamiat Islami" and the CIA?

Answer: I was not a leading cadre of the "Jamiat Islami" and do not know much about it. However, what is clear to me is that the Jamiat receives aid via Saudi Arabia and Egypt. I do not know anything about the link between the Jamiat and the CIA.

BAKHTAR CORRESPONDENT: NORMAL LIFE PREVAILS IN GHAZNI

LD042022 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Our noble and patriotic people in various parts of the country are taking their places next to their heroic army in forming resistance groups to eliminate terrorists and destructive bands and clear our sacred land day by day of the filthy insurgents, tho those servants of foreigners, thus punishing these traitorous and counterrevolutionary groups.

Before the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution, the people of Ghazni Province had lost their peaceful life because of the instigation of international and regional colonialist powers. Many of the villages of this historic province of our country had been penetrated by imperialist elements which, by terror, arson and other shameful and inhumane acts, were creating disruption.

But as the aims of the glorious Sawr Revolution, in particular the new development stage, are becoming apparent daily to our toiling people, the unified, informed and patriotic elements of our country are, in fulfilling these lofty humanitarian goals of the party and government, developing and engaging in the ceaseless struggle to eliminate the enemies of the country.

The BAKHTAR correspondent, in reporting the facts and refuting the baseless lies of Western propaganda organs, has recently visited the Province of Ghazni. He offers the following eyewitness report:

At present in the capital and surroundings of Ghazni Province total peace and tranquility prevail. The people of the province are continuing their normal life with total security and peace.

According to this report, in the city and districts of Ghazni Province, the shopkeepers and artisans are going about their work and life. Sufficient quantities of food and fuel are available.

In an interview with some of the shopkeepers of Ghazni, they expressed their total satisfaction with the tranquility of that area. They said that now, because of the attention of the government and the sincere cooperation of patriotic elements, the living conditions of the people of Ghazni are normal and there is not the slightest fear or insecurity.

The BAKHTAR correspondent, who spent the night in the city of Ghazni, adds that contrary to the empty and totally untrue propaganda of Western sources, total security reigns and the sound of even one pistol or rifle is not heard.

As for the security of Ghazni, contact was made with the security authorities of that area and in the course of a discussion it was made clear that the continuous struggles of the armed forces, party activists and patriotic groups are playing a leading role in maintaining security there. Informed and patriotic elements are voluntarily sharing the duties on this sacred path.

A responsible member of the security force of Ghazni said that at present over 1,000 patriotic citizens of Ghazni have made themselves available on a voluntary basis to take their places next to the heroic soldiers and party activists. At present these militant youths, with their own arms, are patrolling day and night with their lofty patriotic feelings, and are trying earnestly to keep the peace for the people.

The BAKHTAR correspondent interviewed some of these brave patriotic elements who are in resistance groups. From these interviews it could be deducted that these reform- and progress-seeking forces, disregarding their own material or moral advantage, had made themselves available to actively eliminate these infamous bands. They have recently succeeded in discovering and capturing a depot of arms, destructive materials and propaganda pamphlets from these infamous groups.

In connection with the discovery and capture of this arms depot, the BAKHTAR correspondent contacted the relevant authorities and inspected the captured arms.

A member of Ghazni Province's security force, describing the captured arms and pamphlets said: From 23 August to 30 August 1980, a large quantity of rifles manufactured in various countries, including the United States, China and Pakistan were captured, along with an appreciable amount of ammunition. Similarly, destructive materials like handgrenades and electronic mines, which were to be used to blow up bridges and roads, were also captured.

Furthermore, many propaganda pamphlets, like night letters, genuine documents, membership cards of one of the counterrevolutionary groups, etc, have fallen into the hands of the security forces of Ghazni.

The member of the Ghazni Province security force said in answer to a question that a large number of these arms were discovered and captured from 'Abdol Majid, a resident of the subdistrict of Diro of Andar district, and from Ghulam Sarwar, a resident of the village of Mirkhan in the district of Qarah Bagh. The two said persons have also been captured and are currently being interrogated.

A citizen of Ghazni, in positively appraising the activities of resistance groups of the toiling people of Ghazni, said that as an example it should be mentioned that in the subdistrict of Behyak, 400 persons of that area are engaged in preserving the peace and security of the area.

In Andar district, as well, the people are working side by side with security forces to preserve the peace. In the same way in all the villages of Ghazni Province such patriotic forces are working voluntarily.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that previously in the whole of Ghazni Province 11 insurgent centers existed. Their members have all been punished and people are going about their normal lives.

BAKHTAR on Other Provinces

LD041808 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari/Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] As a result of the indefatigible and patriotic struggles of our noble and brave people in various parts of the country, with the selfless cooperation of the resistance groups, the self-sacrificing heroic and brave army and our sarandoy [specially-trained police], the hiding places of the various enemies sent from abroad are being discovered and the rebels are being captured group by group with their arms and war materials.

During the process of clearing the country of the reactionary and professional terrorist groups, which are instigated by international imperialism--headed by U.S. imperialism and the region's reaction aided by Israel and traitor As-Sadat, who are shamelessly interfering in our affairs and are traitorously engaging in killing children, women, old people and hundreds of our innocent toilers--a number of these sold-out bandits were recently captured in the Province of Herat. A large quantity of American and Chinese arms and ammunition was also captured.

According to the BAKHTAR correspondent's report from Unit 70 of Herat, with the cooperation of patriotic people of that area, a number of rebels of Herat city have been punished and a number of various makes of arms and a large amount of ammunition have come into the hands of soldiers and young soldiers. These have been handed over to the relevent authorities.

According to the BAKHTAR correspondent's report from Sheberghan, the capital of Jowzjan Province, on 2 September a number of rebels who wanted to disrupt peaceful life there were punished and a large quantity of arms has been recovered by the security forces.

Another report from Qonduz states that a large number of rebels in that province have been punished. Some commanders of these bandits--Rangin, son of Wazir Mohammad; Mohammad Gul, son of Sayyed Gul; and Ia'l Mohammad, son of Abdurrahim--have been captured in Archi district while commiting crimes.

Similarly, more of these sold-out bandits, servants of reaction and imperialism, who disrupted security in (?Pol-e Shahrawa'i) of Takhar Province and had attempted to disrupt peaceful life by highway robbery, have been punished by armed forces with the cooperation of sarandoy and party activists. Conditions for peaceful life for the people of that area have been restored.

Another report from Paghman district of Kabul Province states that two printing machines together with a large quantity of counterrevolution documents and a certain amount of arms have been discovered in the hands of a member of the dark and sold-out band, Mohammad Kabir, a resident of (Khojamesafer) of Paghman. He has been arrested.

UK CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON ENCIRCLEMENT OF JALALABAD

ID291239 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 Aug 80 p 5

[Bruce Loudon dispatch: "Afghan Guerrillas Have Garrison Town in Their Grip"]

[Text] New Delhi--The important Afghan garrison town of Jalalabad, on the road between Kabul and the Khyber pass, has been encircled by Moslem guerrilla insurgents.

Last night major Soviet reinforcements were being rushed in by air in an effort to break the siege, according to authoritative reports from Kabul.

The governor of Nangarhar Province, of which Jalalabad is the capital, had been forced to flee his offices and retreated into the garrison, the headquarters of the 15th Afghan brigade.

According to reports reaching New Delhi, Jalalabad airport, the beleagured city's last remaining link with the outside world, was itself under attack and travellers arriving in Kabul said they saw serious damage to its control tower, apparently caused by the fighting.

All the signs indicated that in Jalalabad the Russians may be facing their biggest challenge since they embarked on their invasion of Afghanistan.

The view of most analysts will be that they must win the battle at Jalalabad. Otherwise their plans for Afghanistan could suffer a crushing blow.

Reports circulating in Kabul about what was going on in Jalalabad told a graphic tale of fighting going on day and night with the insurgents having effectively bottled up the communist forces within the city making it impossible for the Russians to move in or out, even in convoy.

The rebels had laid minefields along all the roads leading into and out of Jalalabad and established strong points on mountain peaks overlooking these approaches.

Attempts by the Russians and Afghan communists to sweep the minefields had been met with volleys of sniper fire and all such attempts had apparently been abandoned.

In the past four days of fighting it is said that at least two giant Russian MI-24 helicopter gunships and a MiG-21 fighter bomber have been shot down by the insurgents.

Those arriving in Kabul also report seeing the remains of more than a dozen Russian tanks and another six armoured personnel carriers.

Casualties on both the communist side and the "mojahedin" guerrilla side are said to be heavy and the hospital in Jalalabad is filled to overflowing. Blood stocks have been exhausted and most of the doctors who were working at the hospital are said to have fled.

Informants say that "mojahedin" control of Jalalabad at night is total while by day it is only slightly reduced with the insurgents holding much of the city.

For their part, the Russians are said to be concentrating heavy artillery fire against the old part of the city where they believe most of the insurgents are holed up.

The road through Jalalabad to the Khyber pass has been closed now for almost a week. Both because of the situation around Jalalabad and because of guerrilla attack elsewhere, as well as because of unrest within an Afghan commando unit at Sorobi.

But, a contradictory diplomatic report received in New Delhi last night claimed that there were signs in Kabul that the Jalalabad road had been reopened. The report, however, could not be confirmed, and was not backed by any other sources.

The report referred to "heavy fighting" in Kapisa Province, around the towns of Nejrab and Tagab.

The dispatch also referred to an increasing number of reports of indiscipline among Soviet troops in Kabul and the provinces. The reports are usually for forced entry, rape and looting. No further details were available.

If these reports of indiscipline are correct they are almost the first since the Soviet occupation began and suggest that Soviet soldiers, eight months after arriving in Afghanistan, may be becoming restive about their situation.

Other reports received yesterday indicated a continuing and unrelenting drive by the Soviets to subjugate the people of Afghanistan, with killing on a big scale.

One experienced Afghan observer spoke of "the biggest killings in the history of the Afghan people" underway in Russian-led offensives that have followed the ending of the Olympic games.

Twelve villages north of Kabul, up to a distance of 50 miles from the capital, seem to be special targets and have borne the brunt, according to authoritative reports from Kabul, of intensive artillery and air bombardment. Among beautiful village some 60 miles north of Kabul. [sentence as published]

The village, it seems, has them are [as published] Charikar, Shakadara, Guldara, Farza, Malakan and Totodarah.

All are in the vicinity of the Salang Pass road, which is the principal land conduit for Russian supplies to the occupation forces.

An independent account from one witness has been received of fighting at Khome Zargar, a [as published] been subjected to a massive assault over the past four days. Those arriving in Kabul claim that it has been bombarded with napalm and that out of some 1,700 families who were living in it fewer than 200 have survived.

The assault on Khome Zargar came after "mojahedin" had attacked a military police centre, abducting some 200 of the soldiers and taking them prisoner. The Soviet-led response was swift and devastating.

The village is like night all through the day. It is enveloped in a black cloud from the bombardment. Yet still they do not go away," one witness was quoted as saying.

A feature of the Russian offensive everywhere appears to be a determination to try and ensure that as few refugees as possible escape.

In the villages to the north of Kabul there has been a concerted attempt to ensure that refugees, mostly women and children, are prevented from going to the capital.

Special roadblocks manned by military policemen have, according to my informants, been turning the refugees back at gunpoint, thereby forcing them to make off into barren mountains where many seem likely to perish.

Just as in the case in Jalalabad, last night's reports speak of Russians bombarding parts of two other major towns, Herat, the Western gateway to Afghanistan, and Qandahar.

Both are now heavily infiltrated by the insurgents and Russian-led communist forces are authoritatively stated to be razing much of the two cities in their attempt to rout the guerrillas.

In Qandahar, however, their zeal has caused them more trouble. They have, in their assault, severely damaged the sacred Muslim shirine of Khirga Mubarak, where a shroud of the prophet is kept.

This has caused ever greater animosity towards the Russians and townfolk, I gather, have burst out onto their rooftops to shout "Allah akbar" ("Allah is great"), which is effectively a slogan for anti-communist rebellion.

BBC REPORTS MAJOR SOVIET ATTACK NORTH OF KABUL

TA041545 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[From "Newsreel"]

[Text] With virtually no members of the Western media able to report from Afghanistan, any account of what is going on inside the country tends to be limited in scope and often partisan. According to what appeared to be reliable reports, Soviet ground and air forces launched a big attack on a rebel stronghold north of Kabul. Many Afghan soldiers are said to have defected to the rebels. Satish Jacob in Delhi sent us this report which we will now read you.

The offensive is reported to have begun several days ago with a concerted drive by Soviet forces into the (Pangchia) Valley, which is regarded as a highly strategic area north of Kabul. The valley has been in rebel hands for many months and is said to have been used as a springboard for the infiltration of guerrilla groups into sensitive areas around Kabul itself. Reports from Kabul say the Soviet offensive was supported by some 500 militiamen from among new recruits to the government side. The Soviet assault was spearheaded by tanks, artillery and armored cars, and initial reports indicate they have successfully penetrated into the valley for the first time since they arrived in Afghanistan. Reports from Kabul speak of casualties on both sides, and with even small villages coming under intense bombardment.

The assault on the (Pangchia) Valley appears to be only part of an all-out offensive by the Russians, with the towns of Ghazni, Herat and Qandahar under heavy attack. The garrison town of Jalalabad near the border with Pakistan is also said to be the scene of fighting, and there have apparently been clashes at (Sarobi) where there is a big power station. Two Soviet helicopter gunships are said to have been brought down in fighting around (Sarobi).

As a result of the fighting many refugees are said to be arriving in Kabul, and it also appears that the tendency among Afghan Army officers to defect is being accentuated.

Reports speak of the military chief of the 50th Afghan Army garrison at Jalalabad and 13 of his officers having been arrested and taken to Kabul.

AFP: USSR ROTATING TROOPS; NEW RESTRICTIONS ISSUED

BK031412 Hong Kong AFP in English 1350 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Sep (AFP)--The Soviet military command in Afghanistan last week started rotating its troops, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

Truck convoys aided by armoured personnel carriers (APC) were seen commuting between Kabul airport and various Soviet Army garrisons in the city and outlying areas since last Friday, the sources said.

Transport helicopters were also seen taking off from Kabul airport and heading towards the north, southwest and south of the Afghan capital.

The sources, however, could not give details on the newly arrived troops.

Quoting reports from Afghanistan, the sources said that Afghan rebels successfully blew up part of the Jalalabad-Peshawar highway sometime last week, causing dislocations of surface traffic.

Quoting unconfirmed reports the sources said that the rebels either blew up a bridge caused a landslide by using explosives. [as received]

In the adjoining Vardak Province, a group of rebels set off charges of a mine they had planted on the road when a Soviet armed convoy was passing the sources said, but did not specify the date, nor could they say if the Soviets suffered any substantial loss.

Quoting travellers arriving in Kabul from Afghan provinces, the sources said that government troops were engaged in "heavy fighting" in Herat Province, bordering Iran. Herat is one of the rebel strongholds.

Spot checks of vehicles in Kabul have increased and low level assassinations of ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) members were still being reported, the reports aid, but did not give details.

Government militiamen were rounding up young Afghans in Kabul and other provincial capitals for conscription in the army, the sources said.

Severe checks have been introduced at the Kabul airport to stop medical men and other professionals from fleeing the country. Even if they have a valid passport they are being turned away from the airport, the sources said.

The government has banned free sale of real estate and prospective sellers are now required to get advance clearance from the secret police. This step has been taken to stop people from fleeing the country, the sources speculated.

An unspecified number of Afghan Foreign Ministry officials have either been transferred or dismissed recently, the sources said, but could not confirm if it amounted to a purge.

MORE ON 4 SEP DELHI COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT MEETING

Gandhi Address

BK041547 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1448 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Address by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at 4 September opening session of Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting in Delhi]

[Text] Mr President, secretary general, excellencies and distinguished guests: It is a privilege to add my words of welcome to those which the president has already extended to the eminent leaders who have gathered here from two continents and from two oceans. I extend a special welcome to the new members of our group: the Solomon Islands, Tivaru, Kiribati and Vanuatu.

This extended family makes us especially glad for it is largely India's evolution into a republic that gave its present form to the Commonwealth: a multiracial group of nations with different political systems that has played a mediatory role of importance at some crucial moments.

I remember also another conference held in this city 33 years ago. Neither we nor many of the other nations represented today were then free. But empires were retreating and freedom was in the air. My father Jawaharlal Nehru had assumed office in the interim transitional government. He considered it important to bring together leaders of other Asian countries. As he said, it was a watershed of human history when after centuries of subjugation Asia was emerging into freedom and assuming its rightful place with other continents. Even at that stage he had scanned the far horizon and welcomed Australia and New Zealand as observers realising the commonality of many problems in the Pacific and Southeast Asia and the need for wider cooperation to find solutions to them.

Our agenda enumerates various aspects of "functional cooperation". "Australia, to whose prime minister we owe the impetus for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting [CHOGRM] movement, has presented a thoughtful document on the possibilities of regional cooperation. I hope that our deliberations will also lead to greater give and take in assuring fair prices for raw materials, industrial development, lowering of tariff barriers, transfer of technology and sharing of experience and training facilities. We are particularly conscious of the special problems of the island economies and of the least developed countries.

I should like to repeat another of my father's sentiments which I fully endorse. "In this conference and in this work there are no leaders and no followers. We meet on an equal basis." Without such equality not only the substance of freedom but the world's survival is at stake. Insistence on predominance has wrought havoc enough. It has led to the carrying out of spheres of influence and balances of power which holds peace to ransom. Professed ideologies may differ but pursuits of power seem to be similar.

We believe in true interdependence. However, this has no meaning unless there is a mutuality of interest. Such mutuality of interest between different nations and peoples, which an interdependent world demands, can be achieved only when we succeed in establishing a new world order based on justice and equality.

But omens for the realisation of such a new world order are discouraging. The affluent seem reluctant even for small adjustments which cannot really be considered sacrifices for them but which would make all the difference to us. We seldom get fair prices for our raw materials. Technology marches on, opening up fascinating vistas. But we still cannot reach out to them because at every step we are hampered by restrictive practices. As a result the gap in the material levels of living of the rich and poor nations is widening. On the other hand, each passing day sharpens our people's own expectations. Development is a promise of material and social well-being. How can we persuade people to wait for the fulfillment even of their basic needs to say nothing of their just aspirations for a fuller life.

Grave and basic structural imbalances have developed in the global economy. A special session in the United Nations is currently devoting its attention to this question. We can only hope that there will be an earnest North-South dialogue which will come to terms with the root causes of our ills. The Brandt commission, of which our distinguished friend, the Commonwealth secretary general, was a member, has had the mortification of seeing its report pushed aside by countries of the North. The report of Commonwealth experts has also confirmed in substance the findings of the Brandt commission.

Oil has become the major focus of tension. It has added to the burdens of developing countries, vastly aggravating our task of reconstruction. More than three fourths of what India earns by exports, in a none too favourable international market, goes to import petroleum and petroleum products.

But the oil crisis has also affected the advanced and affluent countries, which consume a disproportionate share of this dwindling resource. Their obsessive concern to ensure evergrowing supplies of oil has had an adverse impact on international relations. It has led to a military build-up in our region and added to the tensions. To me it seems imperative that an international conference be called by the producers to work out a scheme by which all consumers, big and small, are assured their necessary supplies. Obviously preferential treatment should be given to the needs of countries which are most seriously affected.

The common concern for peace, understanding and development has brought us together. But the outlook for peace has deteriorated and we see uncertainty all around. The decade of the 80's has begun ominously. The collision of interests between powerful nations has imperiled the stability and peaceful development of countries in our vicinity. No part of the globe is remote. No countries can feel sheltered from the pressure of these strategic conflicts or be beyond the reach of the flames of war. When the strongest feel insecure what can we say of the security of countries like ours.

The crisis in Afghanistan continues unabated. We are against any kind of interference in the affairs of others. But partisan postures or impromptu get togethers are no substitute for statesmanship in solving such complex problems which can have far-reaching repercussions. No single power can claim a monopoly of wisdom or moral superiority. To condemn intervention in one place while tolerating it elsewhere does not carry conviction. Fortunately, there is increasing awareness of the need for a political solution which takes care of all legitimate security concerns.

Southeast Asia has been the arena of battle and is still in turmoil. Here again is the clashing of great power interest.

We have always believed that each nation in the region must preserve its personality and relate its interests to the welfare of the region. Groupings produce counter groupings. India's viewpoint may be different from those of some others here, but we hope that our sincere efforts to promote understanding in the region will eventually bear fruit.

The ocean has brought conquerors to India in the past. Today we find it churning with danger. Even the Pacific hardly lives up to its name. The frantically increasing pace of militarisation in the Indian Ocean makes the 3,500 miles of our coast more vulnerable. How can we acquiesce in any theory which tries to justify the threat to our security environment or condone the existence of foreign bases and cruising fleets? Independence implies the responsibility of deciding what is good and safe for ourselves and of charting our own course. Any big power conflicts in our oceans or neighbourhood will hit us hard. All this tension has built up because of the collapse of detente and the resultant renewal of the Cold War with all its severity. Great powers have great responsibilities. It is up to them to turn away from the pursuit of power, which is in any case illusory, return to the negotiating table and come to an understanding to dismantle the apparatus of confrontation. They can thereby make a decisive contribution to the reduction of tensions and set the world on the path of peace and progress. Cannot the commonwealth build a bridge of understanding between them? Let us work together to harvest our marine zones for the benefit of our own people and riches of the open sea for the welfare of mankind. Whether we like it or not, the problems of the future compel our attention for they are already upon us. There are many aspects of the human condition which trouble thoughtful people. The crisis that we face goes far beyond political and economic rivalires. It is a crisis of the spirit. For the first time in the story of our world the human species and the values of civilisation which have enabled man to rise above his circumstances are threatened because we have lost sight of the vision of our ancient sages and are possessed with the immediate discontent. If we in India are impatient with the lack of will to solve present day problems it is not only because of their significance to us here and now but because I feel that the sooner we get them out of the way the sooner we shall be able to get down to what is of deeper and more lasting consequences. Marvelous knowledge is being unfolded by adventurous minds, never daunted, forever seeking. We must all combine to make the maximum use of it to help man to rise above himself to a new stage of evolution.

Australian Prime Minister's Speech

OW041401 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Fraser, has told the Commonwealth regional summit meeting in New Delhi that superpower rivalry was a danger to the stable and continuous development in the Asian-Pacific region. Mr Fraser said the rivalry--deterioration in relations between some of the states of the region, attempts to divide existing nations and the human misery of the thousands of refugees--was bad for the region.

He told the leaders of the other 15 countries attending the conference that each had a role to play. He said the countries should not allow themselves to be overawed by events or to denigrate the potential influence of reasonable views reasonably expressed.

Mr Fraser expressed the hope that after the 4 days of discussions the outlines of a pattern of practical cooperation could emerge that would be beneficial to the region as a whole.

Malaysian Prime Minister's Speech

BK041455 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Datuk Hussein Onn said the diversity of Commonwealth member countries in the region provides the challenge and opportunities for harnessing their resources. This should be done to enhance economic and functional cooperation for their common benefit. The prime minister was speaking on regional economic and functional cooperation at the Commonwealth regional conference in New Delhi today. Datuk Hussein was the lead speaker on the subject.

Our correspondent (Ahmad Maruf's) report said the prime minister also said economic problems in Commonwealth countries could not be separated from those in other nations. These problems were global. However, the trend was for countries, especially the industrialized and developed nations to solve these problems on their own or in small groups. Datuk Hussein believes the Commonwealth heads of government regional meeting could supplement the efforts on cooperation with other bodies or groups, such as the Pacific forum, the main Commonwealth, and international organizations such as ECAFE. In this regard Malaysia has already established a technical assistance program for Commonwealth nations. The scheme included the provision of scholarships, fellowship awards, training facilities, consultancy services and provisions of certain supplies and equipment.

The prime minister also touched on the dadah [drug] problem. He said dadah abuse and dadah trafficking were quite serious in Malaysia. It was looked on as a security problem apart from the social consequences. Malaysia needed cooperation from Commonwealth countries as well as other nations and international bodies to combat the menace. The problems related to dadah abuse were indeed very complex.

Referring to other matters the prime minister said there was a need to give attention to the problems of developing island states which were members of the Commonwealth in the region. Ways must be found to extend effective assistance to them.

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH GANDHI

BK031523 Hong Kong AFP in English 1512 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 3 Sep (AFP)--Malaysia has categorically told India of the need to retain the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea at the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly "in the interest of lasting peace" in Southeast Asia.

This message was conveyed by Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn and Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen in separate meetings with their Indian counterparts in New Delhi, BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY reported.

Datuk Hussein and Tengku Rithauddeen, who are in the Indian capital to attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting (CHOGRM) II beginning tomorrow, also told Indira Gandhi and (Foreign Minister) Narashimha Rao that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), in which Malaysia is a member, regarded the question as a matter of principle.

Both Datuk Hussein and Tengku Rithauddeen took considerable time explaining ASEAN's perception of the Kampuchean conflict and the Afghanistan issue, the agency said, quoting Malaysian sources. They also told the Indian leaders of ASEAN's commitment to see a durable political solution of the Kampuchean conflict and its efforts to see the full implementation of the UN resolution on the issue as well as that relating to Afghanistan.

Asked whether there had been any change in the Indian perception of the conflicts after its recent recognition of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, the sources said there appeared to be "some identity of views in some areas" between the Malaysian and Indian leaders.

Mr Rao in particular maintained during his meeting with Tengku Rithauddeen that New Delhi's recognition of the Heng Samrin regime was not the doing of the present ruling party alone but rather the "wish of India as a whole." He claimed that this was also the consensus of all political parties in India.

During the meetings the leaders also discussed bilateral matters and issues to be raised at CHOGRM.

Datuk Hussein told Mrs Gandhi he believed that CHOGRM was a good concept of regional co-operation. However, being new it should be allowed to undergo a period of trial and test.

The two leaders agreed that CHOGRM could provide the means for member countries to identify their areas of cooperation.

BANGLADESH'S ZIAUR RAHMAN MEETS WITH GANDHI

BK040617 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The regional conference of the Commonwealth heads of government of Asia and the Pacific region begins in New Delhi this morning. President Ziaur Rahman arrived in New Delhi yesterday afternoon to address the conference.

Shortly after arrival in the Indian capital, President Ziaur Rahman had an exclusive meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to review bilateral matters and regional and international issues of common concern. The meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, discussed the Bangladesh proposal for the six-nation South Asian summit also. The two leaders were also reported to have discussed the Ganges waters issue.

After the meeting President Zia told newsmen that he had friendly talks with the Indian prime minister and that they would have more such talks later. The two leaders met for little over half an hour without any aides from either side.

Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq, who is accompanying the president at the Delhi Commonwealth regional conference, is having a meeting with his Indian counterpart Narasimha Rao this afternoon. They will discuss bilateral issues and regional matters of common concern.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL HOPES FOR GROWTH OF FRIENDLY TIES

BK041023 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] President of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal has expressed the hope that friendly ties between India and his country will further develop and expand to the benefit of the two peoples. Karmal said this in a message of thanks to President Sanjiva Reddy who had sent messages of greetings to the Afghan president on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of independence.

PATRIOT ON PAKISTANI MILITARY BUILDUP

BK050535 Delhi PATRIOT in English 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Pak Militarism"]

[Text] Gen Ziaul Haq's intention to create a mass army around the existing 450,000 strong standing army, poses a threat to his own countrymen as well as India and Afghanistan. The reason given for massive militarisation is, in fact, an alibi. In confidential letters to the loyal military chiefs, the general has said that he wants to secure Pakistan from both internal and external threats. He makes it out thus that he is being compelled by circumstances over which he has no control to turn his country into a fort. The official sources have gone a step further: They justify the plan to build a "people's army" as a response to Pakistan's failure to win large-scale military aid from the U.S. and the West after the Soviet Union's military help to Afghanistan. In addition, they point to India's arms purchases as if these are directed against Pakistan's security. Against the background of the past history of Pakistan's attempts to base its politics on military preparations, there is sufficient reason to believe that the general will soon begin to take bellicose postures and intensify the already existing tensions, which may lead to warlike situations in the north-west region of our country.

The excuse that the U.S. and the West did not agree to supply arms asked by the general is pure deception. Firstly, Islamabad has been getting the latest kinds of American arms through Saudi Arabia and other client states which buy U.S. arms in large quantities. Secondly, Pakistan's latest arrangement with Saudi Arabia to station its troops in that country in return for about one billion dollars can only mean that the Saudi money will be used to buy more American and Western arms. Thirdly, China has been constantly supplying arms to Islamabad free of charge. The aggregate is actually more than a country of Pakistan's size needs for its security. But obviously for a country ruled by a military usurper with big ambitions no amount of military ware can be enough. Pakistan has become an integral part of the U.S.-Chinese strategic combine in its regional strategy directed against Afghanistan, Soviet Union and India. In regard to India, the U.S. and China often seem to take conciliatory attitudes and extend promising offers, but they continue to exercise pressures through their stooges and agents in the north-east as well as the north-west. Pakistan acts in line with this policy and blows hot and cold in relation to this country. The plan to build a massive army is a threat signalled to us as to Afghanistan.

General Ziaul Haq is reported to have told his chief that his plan to set up a people's army may have to be implemented at the expense of economic development, but he has also expressed the hope that the military and economic needs can be fulfilled simultaneously. But how? This he does not know, nor really cares about. Inside the country his interest lies in curbing the growing protest against his illegal regime. Only last week the police used rifle butts, batons and tear-gas to disperse an anti-government march by hundreds of lawyers in Karachi. A military regime has no answer to domestic or foreign political problems but increasing use of armed forces.

INDIAN EXPRESS NOTES SEIZURE OF PAKISTANI ARMS

BK050817 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 29 Aug 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] Amritsar, 28 Aug (EXPRESS News Service)--In one of the biggest recovery of arms in Punjab in recent years, the Amritsar police seized 95 revolvers from three different places last night. The revolvers smuggled from Pakistan were reported to be destined for Uttar Pradesh.

The clue was provided with the arrest of Surjan Singh and Amrik Singh near the border village of Gharanda. The alleged culprits opened fire when they were challenged by the police who had laid an ambush. Fifteen revolvers were recovered from Surjan Singh and five from Amrik Singh. The encounter took place around 3 a.m.

The police recovered 40 revolvers from the house of one Hazara Masih, of Ganda Singh Wala, and 35 from the house of two brothers, Attal and Rajkumar, in Gali Dai Wali.

Hazara Masih is already in detention under COFEPOSA [expansion unknown]. The wives of all the alleged culprits have been arrested.

Mr Gurbachan Singh, SSP [senior superintendent of police], told a news conference that interrogation of the notorious smugglers revealed that the arms seized were intended to be distributed in the town of Uttar Pradesh disturbed by incidents of violence for a fortnight.

When challenged, Surjan Singh and Amrik Singh, notorious smugglers, opened fire at the police party. The exchange of fire lasted 15 minutes before the smugglers surrendered.

Twenty Pakistani revolvers and five live cartridges were recovered from their possession.

After interrogation, the police searched residences of their associate smugglers Hazara Maseeh and Raja and recovered another seventy-five revolvers.

The police chief said this was the "biggest cache of smuggled arms" in the recent past.

He disclosed that Hazara Maseeh was frequently visiting Pakistan for smuggling purposes and had suffered imprisonment several times.

He said while a revolver in Pakistan cost between Rs 500 and Rs 600, in India its price ranged from Rs 2,000 to Rs 2,500.

No member of the police party was injured in the encounter with the smugglers' gang, he said.

RESTRICTIONS ON DIPLOMATS CLARIFIED, NOT DISCRIMINATORY

BK050957 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] It has been officially clarified in Islamabad that the revised procedures for movement of members of diplomatic and other missions in the country, as recently announced by the Pakistan Government, are not discriminatory and are applicable to members of all missions.

The clarification has been made following incorrect and misleading reports published abroad concerning the procedures. It is emphasized that these procedures merely amplify regulations which have existed for a long time and that the step has been taken in the light of experiences gained in this respect.

DELHI EMBASSY TO INQUIRE INTO ARREST OF PAKISTANIS

BK041633 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] According to Indian newspaper reports a Pakistani proceeding to Srinagar last month was killed and five Pakistanis were arrested following the disturbances in Moradabad and other parts of Uttar Pradesh. Some Indian newspapers have carried baseless allegations involving the Government of Pakistan and Pakistanis in the disturbances in parts of India.

A press note issued in Islamabad today says that persons intending to visit India should keep this situation in mind. Meanwhile the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi has been instructed to obtain further details about the arrest of the five Pakistanis in Uttar Pradesh.

NUCLEAR ENGINEERS MANUFACTURE SEAWATER SCREENS

BK041729 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] According to ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, Pakistani nuclear engineers and technicians have manufactured four seawater traveling [as heard] screens for the Karachi nuclear powerplant. The screens are used to filter out debris, seaweed and fish and discharge them back to the sea through a separate (?draft). The screens have been produced at a cost of 2.1 million rupees while the cost of imported screens is 5.5 million rupees in foreign exchange.

NEPAL

DPRK GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 4 SEP

BK041524 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The five-member government delegation from the DPRK led by DPRK Vice Premier Kim Kyong-Yon, left Katmandu for home today. Kim and other members of the delegation were seen off at the Tribhuvan international airport by Foreign Minister K. B. Shahi.

The delegation had arrived in Nepal on 31 August on 4-day visit at the invitation of his majesty's government.

SRI LANKA

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

BK041150 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] An agreement was signed yesterday between Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia for cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs Cyril Mathew said it was a major step in harnessing nuclear energy for development and a significant trend that two nonaligned countries are entering into a nuclear pact. He said that Sri Lanka intended to prepare for the generation of nuclear energy if the need arose. He said that thorium and uranium resources available locally have to be exploited.

The minister also spoke of some of the uses of nuclear energy in the field of medicine and for food preservation.

Federal Minister for Administration and Justice of Yugoslavia Luka Banovic said that the two countries are committed to the peaceful use of atomic energy and this policy could be an example to the great powers.

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN TO SRI LANKA--West Germany is providing a loan of 45 million rupees to finance the foreign exchange cost of the replacement of three railway bridges in the southern coastline. The loan is repayable over a period of 50 years including a 10-year grace period. It carries an interest of 0.75 percent per annum with a service charge of a quarter of 1 percent. The loan agreement was signed on 28 August in Colombo by the FRG ambassador and the finance secretary on behalf of the two governments. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 29 Aug 80 BK]

TEHRAN NOTES SUCCESS OF HOSTAGE TAKING

LD011336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1018 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently opinions have been voiced here and there opposing the taking hostage of the American spies; and these opinions, little by little, are going to condemn the hostage taking in a calculated manner. And if this false perspective continues to grow, it will naturally result in putting propaganda pressure on the Islamic Consultative Assembly to make (?haste) to release the hostages without trial, and thus to free the American spies.

In order to clarify the issue and to counter this erroneous trend, it is necessary to analyze and investigate some points. It was exactly last November, at the time of the provisional government--when the revolution, at the government level, was going to lean toward the West politically--when the heroic student followers of the imam's policy, who constitute one of the most genuine forces following the imam's policy, began a revolutionary act and seized the American espionage den, where plans and programs were designed to plunder and exploit the oppressed nation of Iran. And the shah, who had committed countless crimes and murders in Iran, should have been tried in Iran, but America, after helping the shah to flee the country, refused to return him to Iran for trial. Therefore, the students took hostage the American spies, who had spent their lives serving America by betraying humanity.

This action of hostage taking and the seizure of the espionage den was so effective and proper that it moved our revolution one step forward toward completion and prevented the revolution from being diverted. And our gracious imam, who always (?understands) problems the best, referred to this action as a revolution greater than the first revolution and called the students dear children who had added to the honor of Islam.

Colonialism, wounded by this revolutionary action, retreated disgracefully. And the hostility with colonialism expanded so much that it resulted in the severance of relations between Iran and America. As the imam interpreted it, the nation was right to celebrate this occurrence. After that the Iran issue was raised to a universal level. The resulting confusion of the mercenaries of colonial policy of the White House was unprecedented. For the first time America was faced with such a disgraceful defeat that it found it hard to believe. In addition to the external effect of the hostage taking, which had left the White House, Carter and his accomplices and friends helpless, the internal effects of this incident were also very deep. Our people, full of undescribeable emotions, entered the second stage of the revolution, which was struggle against colonialism and America. And the anti-American feelings of the people, which had once again united the nation of Islam, grew. And this itself was one of the important reasons for people to pour out onto the streets to demonstrate. Thus, once again there was a repeat of the epic of the revolution and the (?unification) of the revolutionary masses, who under the flag of Islam and with the crushing slogan of "God is great," became the legend-makers of the battlefields against the system of nonbelievers.

The problem of the occupation of the espionage den and hostage taking had such a profound effect on the international scene that an American senator referred to the hostage taking with an interesting interpretation, and with all his loyalty he confessed to one fact, that by taking the American diplomats hostage, Iran has in fact taken Carter hostage. And this itself indicates that this incident has forced American colonialism to beg and caused it misery.

Then we witnessed the anger of colonialism and this hatred and anger presented themselves as sporadic aggressions, conspiracies and planned coups d'etat, one after the other. Naturally, all these were defeated and added to the political disgrace of colonialism.

In view of these changes and transitions, the hostage taking has not only not served as a blow to the revolution but it has been exactly a revolutionary action serving the revolution. If this issue was in America's interest it would not have made colonialism so furious.

To sum up, it must be said: The hostages are the only weapon in the hands of our nation vis-a-vis countless treacheries and crimes of America, so that this way this oppressed nation can pull many of its usurped rights out of the throat of America. Apart from that, is it not true that these American spies have spent their lives betraying this deprived and oppressed nation and have planned crimes and conspired to murder? Then why should we release them with an apology followed by an official escort? Is it not possible to try America by putting the American hostages on trial? However, it must be said in short: If the hostage taking is not a revolutionary action, then why has American been rendered so helpless?

ENVOY CLAIMS U.S. MILITARY SENT CHECK FOR QOTBZADEH

WA050001 Paris NAME-YE RUZ in Persian 21 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] In a dialogue with LE MONDE, Shamseddin Amir-'Ala'i, who has been relieved from his post as Iranian envoy, has claimed that "I still consider myself to be the legal envoy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in France." According to LE MONDE, Amir-'Ala'i, who resides in Paris in a semi-hidden status, has not resigned his post. He has been dismissed by the order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In this interview-report, without taking into consideration the fact that Amir-'Ala'i never took part in any kind of struggle during the past 25-year period waged against the regime of the deposed shah in the aftermath of the events of 19 Aug 1953, the [French] newspaper has further mentioned that Amir-'Ala'i held a ministerial position in the Cabinet of the late Dr Mosaddeq. LE MONDE has failed to mention that after a while Amir-'Ala'i was discharged from Mosaddeq's Cabinet, and was dispatched to Belgium [as Iranian ambassador]. Also, the newspaper has not noted that prior to his membership in Dr Mosaddeq's government, Amir-'Ala'i was a colleague of Qavam-Saltaneh. As to Amir-'Ala'i's dismissal, LE MONDE has attributed it to failure in obtaining a residence-permit for Hojjat ol-Eslam Fakhr-e Ruhani, the representative of Imam Khomeyni, and also the inspection at a later date of the [Iranian] Embassy by Hojjat ol-Eslam Nuri.

On the other hand, Amir-'Ala'i has shown a $1-million dollar check to LE MONDE, claiming that it had been sent for Sadeq Qotbzadeh by the bank of the U.S. Army, for the purpose of the release of the American hostages, and that it had been forwarded to him [Amir-'Ala'i] by mistake. Amir-'Ala'i has also claimed that since he refused to deliver the check to Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs got furious and dismissed him. Of course Shamseddin Amir-'Ala'i has refrained from mentioning the discontent and complaints of hundreds of Iranians expressed against him as a one-time colleague of Qavam-Saltaneh, [ironically] appointed to represent the Revolutionary Government of Iran in France, and has overlooked as well tens of rumors circulating in Tehran concerning his status.

USSR ASKED TO HALT ARMS SUPPLIES TO IRAQ

JN042004 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The newspaper ETTELA'AT carries the following headline: Iran Has Asked the Soviet Union To Stop Sending Arms to the Iraqi Regime; the Soviet Union Threatens Peace in the Middle East by Sending Arms to the Iraqi Regime.

On this subject, we read the following on page 2 of the newspaper ETTELA'AT: The Iranian Embassy in Moscow issued a press statement today once again asking the Soviets to stop sending arms to the Iraqi regime, in accordance with its commitment to the establishment of peace in the Middle East. The statement said that Iran welcomed Brezhnev's speech last week on the reduction of tension and the arms role in the Middle and Far East.

The statement added that Iranian ambassador in Moscow has asked the Soviet Union several times to reconsider its policy of supplying arms to the fascist regime in Iraq. The statement said: Iran does not (?wish) to play the role of policeman in the region and refuses to allow other states to play such a role in the region. Iran calls on all states which consider themselves friendly with Iraq to stop supplying arms to the Iraqi regime, which (?dreams) of playing the role of policeman in the area.

The newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI carries the following headlines: The Price of Independence Is Reducing Consumption and Doubling Production; Iran Has Turned Down Soviet Proposal To Supply It With Arms and Has Asked the Soviet Union To Stop Supplying Iraq With Arms; The Distribution of Housing Units to Teachers; Iraq Spends Millions of Dollars To Strike at the Islamic Revolution in Iran. This was stated by the Iraqi Kurdish minister, 'Aziz Rashid 'Aqrawi, who sought asylum in Syria a few days ago and who heard Saddam at-Tikriti say one week before he sought asylum that he signed the sentences of execution of 6,000 Iraqis. 'Aqrawi stayed at home after hearing this fact and began to cry in silence until he had the chance to seek asylum in Syria.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Fighting in Qasr-e Shirin

JN041544 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] In a telephone contact with the correspondent of the Iranian Voice and Vision in Kermanshah, the Kermanshah gendarmerie commander said today that the border area was calm last night. At 0630 this morning, however, the agent Ba'thist forces reopened artillery fire on the Iranian outposts stretching along the border strip. The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran bravely repulsed the attack of the assailants.

The report adds that the clashes are still continuing along the border strip in the Qasr-e Shirin area. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic are courageously resisting the agent Ba'thist forces at 23 border posts in the Qasr-e Shirin area. No accurate reports are yet available on the enemy's losses.

Reports from the border strip say that the agent Ba'thist forces have begun large-scale movements in the border area. The Iranian forces are closely and vigilantly watching the situation.

Shahin Dezh Casualties

LD041856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] The governor of Shahin Dezh has reported that during a clash between armed assailants and law enforcement officials and Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, which began 2 days ago in Shahin Dezh and is still continuing, a member of the Shahin Dezh construction crusade, (Hadi Aminian), attained the prestigious rank of martyr and another member of the construction crusade, (Bizhan Karamantian) and two Muslim Kurdish peshmergas, (Teymur Nishapur) and (Borj'ali Baba'i), have been wounded and moved to Miandoab hospital. No reports have reached us on the casualties suffered by the assailants.

Destruction of Iraqi Border Posts

LD042022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Public Relations Office of the Joint Operational Staff of the country's army, in a contact with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has announced: Following the cowardly attack by the mercenary Iraqi Army against the towns of Qasr-e Shirin, Naft-e Shah and Khosravi, the forces of the Islamic Republic and guards corps opened fire on the towns of (Mundhuriyah) and Khanagin in Iraq and destroyed three Iraqi posts. An aggressor Iraqi aircraft and three tanks of the Ba'thist mercenaries were also destroyed. The same report states that the crews of a number of enemy tanks on Iraqi soil which were about to move abandoned the tanks and fled because of the retaliatory action of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps.

Iraq Said Attacking Civilians

LD041826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report from Kermanshah the following statement has been issued by the public relations office of the joint operations headquarters in the western part of the country.

In His exalted name. Zealous, Muslim nation of Iran: We address you from within the trenches of Islam where for some days now the town of Qasr-e Shirin and the districts surrounding it have been subjected to intense fire by the weapons of the venal army of the Iraqi Ba'th Party. Saddam Husayn, the traitor and agent of U.S. imperialism, who at the behest of the CIA and Mossad is dutybound to denounce the glorious Iranian revolution within his borders in order to prevent the downfall of the reactionary governments in this region, including the ramshackle Ba'th government, and to protect the interests of his plundering masters, is subjecting Iran's borders to a barbarous onslaught. Like the bloodspillers of history he considers an attack on the hearths and homesteads of the innocent border inhabitants as his most important aim. This is because the mercenary Iraqi Army lacks the power to confront the pious, armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in the past few days it has not refrained from any aggression against the homes of the innocent civilian population.

(?Nations) of the world: Be aware that those governments which, through their propaganda and [word indistinct] attacks, are striving to impose their interests, and have brought about a sinister alliance with the aim of eliminating the genuine revolution of the Iranian people. We warn you all to rise to confront the superpowers' puppet governments.

O hegemonistic and puppet Government of Iraq, know that the combatant nation of Iran is determined to crush and extirpate with all its might and power all those who transgress against the soil of its homeland. If you want to throw down the gauntlet why do you not do so with your armed forces? Why do you drag innocent children and women in blood and fire?

O Iraqi soldiers, why do you permit U.S., Israeli and Egyptian advisers to give you orders? Why do you not return to the embrace of your nation? O Iraqi Muslims, why do you not suddenly rise and remove this brand of shame that is Saddam Husayn from Karbala's land of blood and martyrdom? Know full well that our imam, with his guidance, our nation, with its uprising, and we, the soldiers of Islam, with our faith and weaponry, are your supporters. [Statement is not signed]

EMBASSY IN KABUL FORESEES 'INTENSE CRISIS' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD042112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1954 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kabul has announced the following:

A delegation of prominent Soviet generals came to Kabul recently in order to work out a new military tactic against the insurgents. In this connection the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement, which says:

According to an announcement by the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kabul, on 27 and 28 August 1980 the (Yaghman) District, about 20 km northwest of Kabul, and its environs, as well as Darreh-ye Shekari, Golchin Darreh and the birthplace of Mr Karmal, were intensely bombed. This action took place following rumors that a general uprising was soon to take place in Afghanistan. Following this action, a large number of inhabitants of these areas migrated to other locations, such as Kabul. It was also rumored that the USSR, by taking this action, intended to destroy all the infiltration roads used by the Muslim Afghan mojahedin to enter the large cities, particularly Kabul.

The statement also says: The surface calm established in the city of Kabul, which is indicated by the removal during the past week of tanks and armored cars controlling sensitive points, may be deemed to be some sort of change in tactics and one should expect an intense crisis.

It has also been announced that a great many Soviet soldiers are regularly selling military equipment such as spare parts for military vehicles as well as personal belongings. In addition, during the past few days flights by rocket-carrying helicopters have greatly increased in Kabul and the surrounding area and explosions can be heard regularly. To fight the Afghan Muslims and protect the success of Babrak Karmal's Marxist regime, the USSR has obtained the services of Cuban soldiers and certain Warsaw Pact members. Citing a spokesman for Afghan Muslim fighters, UPI reports that up to now part of a Cuban force of 10,000 men has arrived in Afghanistan. Meanwhile, according to UPI, the USSR is engaged in sending its trained commandos to Afghanistan. These commandos are expected to go to rural areas and set up commando bases.

PRESIDENT ORDERS MEDICAL AID FOR IRAQI, AFGHAN REFUGEES

GF011433 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1230 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] At the order of the president, the sum of 500 million rials is granted to the Ministry of Health for the medical treatment and hygiene of sisters and brothers who have been forced into exile from Iraq as well as for Afghan refugees.

ISLAMIC BANK GOVERNORS TO CONSIDER ASSETS FROZEN BY U.S.

LD021818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] During the third session of the governors of the Islamic countries' central banks, being held in Riyadh, capital of Arabia [as heard], the governor of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, describing the superpowers' role in imposing unjust monetary policies, emphasized the need for bringing about economic understanding and adopting such measures as reducing tariffs and the granting of export credits in order to increase trade among the Islamic countries.

He then referred to the fact that at present most of the Islamic countries' trade is with the West and the East, and that trade relations among the Islamic countries constitutes [words indistinct] of their trade, and called for placing on the session's agenda the question of unlawful freezing of Iran's assets by the United States. The proposal was unanimously approved.

In conclusion the governor of the Central Bank referred to the problem of Palestine and Jerusalem, saying: Contrary to what certain delegates have noted, the economic aspects of the Palestinian problem can never be divorced from its political manifestations. He then requested that the aggression against the rights of the Palestinians be placed on the session's agenda. This proposal was also approved.

ALGERIAN DIPLOMAT INFORMS RAFSANJANI OF MESSAGE ON HOSTAGES

JN312101 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] The Algerian charge d'affaires in Tehran met yesterday with Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. During this meeting, which was held at the Majlis building, the charge d'affaires congratulated Rafsanjani on his election as the Majlis speaker and wished him success. He then informed him of the text of a message from the Algerian Embassy in Tehran and the message of a U.S. Harvard University professor on solving the hostage issue. This message had been delivered to the Algerian Embassy in Washington.

The Majlis speaker expressed his thanks for the Algerian charge d'af[illegible] congratulations and said: You know that the Muslim Iranian people have for years [illegible]ed profound cordial relations for Algeria and the Algerian brothers. I have [illegible] still harbor sincere relations for Algeria.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani a[illegible]pite [illegible] presence of large differences between us, our hearts are close and [illegible] are very satisfied with the Algerian revolution's stands toward the Islamic Revolution in Iran. We hope that in the future we will have, God willing, close and multifaceted cooperation with regard to the region's issues and service of the oppressed in accordance with the rules of Islam.

Addressing the Algerian charge d'affaires in Iran, the Majlis speaker said: You are in the West and we are in the East, and the hopes of the world oppressed lie with us and with you. The Muslim Iranian people have confidence in their Algerian brothers, and that is why we have chosen your government to look after our diplomatic interests in America. In this regard we will find no better than you. This shows that we are very confident of your friendship and fraternity. We extend our warmest greetings to Algeria's people and government.

FOREIGN MINISTRY URGES ACTION AGAINST ZIONIST USURPERS

LD031814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] In a statement, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran declared its position with regard to jihad against the Zionist usurpers of Palestine. The statement reads:

For over 30 years now half the city of Jerusalem, and for the past several years, the entire city of Jerusalem has been trampled by Zionist jackboots and by Israeli occupation forces, causing anxiety to a billion Muslims.

But so far, no serious action in this respect has been taken by any of the governments of the Islamic countries in the region, who have merely confined themselves to issuing puny resolutions which go unimplemented.

In this statement the Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasizes that the nation and Government of Iran reassures our Arab and Muslim brothers that should a serious decision be made to wage jihad against the Zionist usurpers of occupied Palestine, the Iranian nation, both men and women with all their being, will be in the forefront of the battle.

Referring to the measures of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the Zionist usurpers of Palestine during the Islamabad and Oman conferences and the UN General Assembly session, the statement says:

We demand that the Islamic nations and the governments of the Islamic countries enter the battlefield by action and not by words, and rise up in struggle not only against the Zionist usurpers of Palestine but also against all those who back and support Zionism, and we are confident that since right is on our side victory will also be ours.

REVOLUTION GUARDS ISSUE WARNING ON EMIGRATION TO ISRAEL

LD011124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The Public Relations Office of the Revolutionary Guards Corps announced that it has recently been noticed that, as a result of some ill-intentioned propaganda and instigations by Zionist agents, some misled people have taken steps with regard to mass emigration to Tel Aviv hoping to be able to lead, as it were, a quiet life in occupied Palestine. Regrettably, these journeys are arranged by air travel agencies.

Considering the situation and in order to expose this plot and enlighten the noble Iranian people--especially our Jewish compatriots--it is necessary to point out that, first, the occupying and usurping Jerusalem government, considering its practices and oppressive and inhuman policies, will never care for the oppressed people. There is no doubt that by moving these people to the (?newly built) areas in the occupied lands, [Israel] will try to make maximum use of this manpower to achieve its filthy objectives. It is also making new plans to send its agents in this way [as heard] to Iran to obtain information. Moreover, it is also thinking of its economic interests.

It is with this in mind that the Revolutionary Guards Corps issues this severe warning:

1--Should anyone notice suspicious movement by an individual or individuals which violate the warning in connection with group travel, the matter will be referred for legal prosecution with the offenders being punished according to the law;

2--Air travel agencies cooperating closely in such cases are strongly warned that, considering the existing relations, they should think of the sinister consequences of their actions;

3--All the country's authorities and revolutionary institutes are reminded to act with full alertness and in a decisive revolutionary manner with regard to these agents and the practices hatched by foreign espionage agencies.

Concluding its statement, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards corps calls on the Muslim people of Iran to report any suspicious move to the country's authorities and help the brothers in the corps and revolutionary institutions in combating foreign agents and counter-revolutionaries.

KING HASSAN'S COMMITTEE OF JURISTS SCORNED

GF031250 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 0730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] A committee of leading Islamic jurists from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and Egypt was formed recently under the chairmanship of the agent King Hassan of Morocco. The committee is said to have been formed to oppose the so-called "Khomeyni deviations." This conspiracy aims at undermining Islam and disrupting Islamic unity, which the Islamic Republic considers to be its first goal. Following its formation, the unity of Muslims all over the world was declared to be the Islamic Republic's first priority. Acting on the orders of the agent ruler, two scholars--who had been serving kings and rulers--prepared for the formation of this conspiratorial committee. Every sincere Muslim knows where these rats feed and why these jurists in particular have been appointed for such a mission. These jurists blessed Begin's visit to Egypt, and are now raising the banner of opposition to "Islamic deviation." It is also clear that these jurists will not hesitate to lie or distort facts, because their only aim is to prevent Muslims from learning the truth.

The leader of the hypocrites gathered these jurists and assigned them the task of attacking the Islamic Republic of Iran through a new method. Following the orders of the United States, some minor Arab states have borne the burden of this conspiracy. It is not unreasonable to assume that Pakistan and Turkey may join this team in order to hide their internal problems and fulfill their commitment to international imperialism, with which they are associated.

We all know that the United States will not hesitate to plot any conspiracy to undermine the Islamic Republic. It is fully aware that it can make the best use of its agents in the region anytime it wants before the start of the U.S. presidential election.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has shamed the thrones of the kings and princes of the gulf region. For this reason and in order to avoid any similar occurence in their own countries, they are waiting for a signal to stop the sweeping Islamic current. It is natural for the United States, which lost all its interests in Iran, to try its best to destroy the Islamic Revolution with the help of its agents in the region. However, there is one thing that makes those "minor" states hesitate to openly confront the young Iranian revolution, and that is fear of their deprived people, who have realized that Islam is the only means of eradicating poverty and deprivation. They have also realized that the only reason for their poverty and deprivation is their governments' association with international imperialism represented by the United States of America. These states have realized that the best way of eliminating the influence of the Islamic Revolution--which exterminated one of the world's greatest tyrants and dumped him into the garbage can of history and whose influence shook the region's peoples and made them look hopefully toward the Islamic Republic--is to cast doubt and make these peoples suspicious of the Islamic Revolution's method of following the principles of Islam and the teachings of the prophet. These agent jurists, who are subservient to the rulers, are the best means of implementing such a conspiracy. These hypocrites have become a cheap commodity in the hands of puppet kings and rulers, who use them to blind their people to whatever raises their standard of living and to make them inactive in opposing and struggling against international imperialism. The rulers have been assisted in their conspiracies by the nations' ignorance of the Islamic Revolution's values.

The agent rulers have been lying, distorting facts and creating a suitable atmosphere for criticizing the leader of the Islamic Revolution. This may make the region's peoples lose confidence in the Islamic Revolution, thus achieving the aim of the leader of the hypocrites, the puppet King Hassan II, and the rest of the puppet rulers and presidents.

It is a fact that all these channels lead to the greatest conspiracy, which international imperialism fosters in order to destroy the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I ISSUES WARNING TO UK

LD041717 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1634 GMT 04 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i replied today to a congratulatory message from the British Government on his appointment as prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The text of the prime minister's reply communicated to the British Embassy in Tehran is as follows:

In his exalted name. To the British Embassy, Tehran: I am grateful for your government's message of congratulations in connection with my appointment to the post of prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Iranian people are demanding a revision in the British Government's outlook with regard to the nature of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and an immediate end to the biased provocations against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The outcome of this revision is a change in the (positions) of that government with regard to the Islamic Republic of Iran. The manifestations of this change will only be noticed when the first efforts toward this end life the oppressive measures against the dedicated Muslim students who are being subjected to pressure because of their backing for the Islamic revolution.

It is axiomatic that should the British Government, without paying heed to the realities of the Islamic Revolution, continue its hostile attitude as in the past, the Islamic Consultative Assembly and my government will immediately display an appropriate reaction.

It is hoped that the struggles of the meek of this world against the arrogant and the hegemonists will be crowned with ultimate victory and that all this (struggle) will culminate in movement toward God.

[Signed] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES ESFAHAN IMAM TO DISCUSS KORDESTAN

LD031018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Ayatollah Seyyed Jaleddin Taheri, the Friday imam of Esfahan who went to Kordestan 1 month ago, was received in aduience by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning to present a report pertaining to the situation in the western part of the country. Ayatollah Taheri and the imam of the nation exchanged views.

KUNA REPORTS KHOMEYNI ORDER ON SECURITY IN KORDESTAN

LD041310 Kuwait KUNA in English 1203 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Tehran 4 Sep (KUNA)--Iran's strong man Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni Thursday summoned high ranking army officers here and gave them instructions to tighten security measures in the troubled Kurdish region.

This crucial meeting was called by Khomeyni in view of the report submitted to him Wednesday by Ayatollah Seyyed Jaleddin Taheri, who headed a fact-finding mission to western parts of Iran including the strategic areas dominated by autonomy seeking Kurds.

Iranian authorities highly concerned about the growing security problems in various bordering provinces were [words indistinct] restore calm (?and stability) under instructions [words indistinct] Khomeyni and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

TEHRAN TELEVISION ACCUSED OF CENSORING BANI-SADR SPEECH

WA050003 Tehran ENQELAB-E ESLAMI in Persian 11 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] A week ago Tuesday, at the invitation of the revolutionary women's organization, the president attended their meeting at Shemiran branch of the organization and discussed with them some important topics in response to questions from the audience regarding daily political matters in the country.

Details of these questions and answers were published in the newspaper last week; but the interesting aspect of this question and answer session presently under discussion is the fact that an audiovisual team from the Profile of the Islamic Republic was present at the scene and recorded the entire program. Further, the president had asked them to make certain that the entire proceedings of the meeting is broadcast without any omission or censorship; because he considered it proper and suitable for the public to be informed about topics discussed.

But the interesting thing is that now after 14 days, the television department has refused to broadcast the said program and it has thus clearly and openly censored the remarks of the president elected by the people.

Directors and officials of the Islamic Republic's television must be asked how they could allow themselves to censor the president's speech. Is it not a fact that by considering themselves as the people's sponsors and trustees, they are only hindering the relation between the president and the people? Do they not realize what their duties are supposed to be? Or is it possible that they intentially carry out these misdeeds along a specific path and direction?

In any case, in order to safeguard the last remnants of people's trust in radio-TV organization, it would be better in our opinion if they try to explain their behavior to the people--but certainly not the kind of explanations that are nothing but a bunch of nonessential utterances by one or several individuals, some examples of which have already been experienced in the past.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Address to Police Seminar

LD011642 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Address by Iranian President Bani-Sadr at a 1 September session of a seminar on the role of the national police department--place not specified--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Addressing police commanders today, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: In the past the police were the largest [words indistinct] for maintaining security. If we say that we have staged a revolution, then we should change the police role and their relations with the public. The president continued: In the past the police department and policemen were a source of fear for the people. The police department and policemen should be the people's protectors, so that when people see a policeman they feel peace of mind and security. This is what we expect from the national police of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The commander in chief, enumerating the characteristics of a well-schooled police force said: If we look carefully at these characteristics we see that the status that a schooled and committed police force has is one which, while having the role of educating and guiding the masses, is also that of people's procector against groups which refuse to submit to the rule of law.

In the light of this, the police are not bullies, but are against bullying. The president added: Police officers and men should be selected from among the most committed.

Regarding the organizations which are responsible for maintaining security, the president said: We cannot have several organizations maintaining security, and then proceed to think in terms of coordinating them. Coordination is borne out of multiplicity, and multiplicity inherently gives rise to the possibility of conflict and contradiction. The best form of coordination, therefore, is achieved when all organizations are formed into one, when one person is responsible.

The commander in chief of the armed forces, addressing the police personnel said: You should act such as to make the people regard your word as law, and to obey it. A change in attitude lies in the manner in which the police force is assessed. For such a police force, the people themselves are the best informers.

Meeting With Palestinian Envoy

GF011625 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr received Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan last night. During the meeting Hani al-Hasan conveyed a message from brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, to President Bani-Sadr.

In a statement to WAFA after the meeting, Hani al-Hasan said that he and Dr Bani-Sadr had discussed the Palestinian and Lebanese situation and international developments. Hani al-Hasan met with Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this afternoon. In a statement to PARS NEWS AGENCY after the meeting, Hani al-Hasan said: The purpose of the meeting was to convey a congratulations message from the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat to brother Raja'i on his election as prime minister.

Oil Sales Circular

LD011732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] A circular was issued by President Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today as follows:

Since the administration of matters relating to oil transactions is one of the duties and responsibilities of the Oil Ministry and of the National Iranian Oil Company, other ministries, governorates-general and state companies should not undertake any commitment regarding the sale and delivery of oil in the agreements they conclude and, only in exceptional circumstances and with prior agreement of the Oil Ministry, may they specify that the other party to their agreements is obliged to introduce its representatives to hold relevant negotiations on transactions involving Iranian oil.

Meeting With Provincial Head

LD041538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] On the suggestion of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning at a meeting attended by His Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Jalaloddin Taheri, Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Eshraqi and the officials of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the issues of [word indistinct] of the western region were discussed.

Mr (Panahi), the govenor general of East Azarbayjan Province, met with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, at ncon today. According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at this meeting the issues and problems of [word indistinct] of East Azarbayjan were discussed and studied.

This morning Mr Ebrahimi, the governor general of Ilam Province, also met and conferred with Dr Bani-Sadr, the Islamic president of Iran. At this meeting the issues and problems of Ilam Province were discussed and studied.

RAFSANJANI SAYS FATE OF REJECTED DEPUTIES JUDICIAL TASK

LD292038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, has given an exclusive interview to the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in reference to the fate of those deputies whose credentials have been rejected by the Majlis and to the possible trial or arrest of these deputies, said: The Majlis is a legislative organ and this issue is not related to the Majlis; it is up to the judicial powers to deal with this issue. Of course, the Majlis may make some recommendations, but it will not interfere in this issue.

CABINET APPROVES RULES FOR FOREIGN RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIVES

LD040938 Tehran PARS in English 0735 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 4 Sep (PARS)--The Council of Ministers has approved a regulation proposed by the Ministry of National Guidance on August 13 to the effect that if foreign religious representatives desire to travel to Iran for religious or charitable purposes, they are bound to send their request to the ministry of National Guidance, through Iranian embassies abroad, two months prior to the date of their entry into Iran. After the necessary investigations their visas and residence permits will then be issued.

According to the regulation, the number of foreign religious representatives in Iran should not in total exceed the minimum needs of existing religious organisations in Iran, and they are prohibited from taking part in any political activities in Iran other than those authorised. If any infringements are observed, they will receive only one warning, and if that is disregarded arrangements will immediately be made to expel them.

Upon their arrival in Iran, foreign religious representatives should report to the Ministry of National Guidance their addresses of residence and work in Iran and in their own country, and also inform the ministry of any change. The regulation authorises foreign religious representatives to attend Islamic seminars or meetings at the invitation of the Islamic organisations concerned, and freely to hold their own religious services within the framework of the provisions of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning religious minorities, and the most organisations will even provide them with the required facilities, in cooperation with the government. Article 6 of the regulation indicates that the employment of religious representatives is possible under the labour law and the regulations concerning the employment of foreign citizens in Iran, and with the approval of the labour minister and Ministry of National Guidance. If their livelihoods are provided for by the charity of the institutions of the religious minorities, their earnings should not exceed the ordinary standard cost of living as defined by the ministry. The regulations concerning the transfer of foreign exchange will also apply to them.

If any religious representative desires to leave Iran prior to the termination of his residence permit and nominate someone else to take his place, the regulations should be observed by that person. Any person infringing the regulations will be punished and fined in accordance with the provisions of the article.

BEHESHTI SAYS CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES BEING WATCHED

JN050741 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, chief justice of the Supreme Court, has said that we have neither adopted nor supported the adoption of any procedures against any churches in Iran. He added that if there are some people carrying out harmful practices against the Islamic Republic of Iran, they should be punished legally.

Replying to questions posed by correspondents and reporters, Dr Beheshti said that we are not adopting any procedures against the Anglican Church or any other church in Iran. Indeed, he added, the Islamic Republic has not adopted procedures against the churches, which should be informed that our people are observing the activities of all Christian missionaries in Iran closely.

Beneshti said that these missionaries' activities should center primarily on religious aspects and not on other issues.

Asked about his viewpoint on Iran's policy and foreign relations, Beheshti replied: We want to preserve our freedom from any colonialist regime, particularly now that we have indications that some of this continent's states have good impressions of our revolution. We wish all these states victory and success and hope that other states will follow their example.

His eminence added that the leader of the Iranian revolution is ready to explain his viewpoints and beliefs to the world's peoples, particularly the peoples known for their struggles.

He said that our ideology differs from other ideologies and that our course is the righteous path of Islam. However, Beheshti pointed out, this does not mean that we deny the success of other peoples' marches, even if these peoples did not adopt Islam as the ideology of their march.

CITIZEN PRESSES CHARGES AGAINST TUDEH PAPER

LD050935 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Suit Filed Against the Newspaper MARDOM"]

[Text] Mohammad Arras-Javani, who was named by the newspaper MARDOM as one of the assailants in the attack on Tudeh Party offices, has filed a complaint against the newspaper. The case is now being investigated by the justice department and the section dealing with the dissemination of false reports. The text of the complaint is as follows:

To his great eminence Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, state prosecutor general:

In a report appearing in the MARDOM issue No 290 on Wednesday 1 [23 July] 1980 under the headline "Who Are the Young Muslims of the South?" I, Mohammad Arras, am named as being a participant in the attack on the Tudeh Party offices.

In view of the fact that, as everyone knows, this sort of despicable accusation is commonly made by these lackeys of Russia and that my political struggles against the agents of the imperialists and the superpowers of East and West, including the Tudeh Party and its self-prostituting officials, are well known, and have often been waged by my speeches and articles I have written, and not by club-wielding, violence and putting up posters, and since defamation is the age-old method used by these despicable traitors and betrayers of the country, and their long record of putting up posters and denunciation over the past decade is common knowledge among all classes, and since I am not the first or the last to be attacked by this shameless and dishonorable gang, and finally, in view of the repeated threats from these cutthroats and tricksters of the Tudeh Party, with their street attacks and constant surveillance and photographing of my house by several persons, I therefore file this suit against those in charge of the newspaper MARDOM and its editor, Manuchehr Behzadi, in view of the accusations and defamatory remarks made against me in edition No 290 of 23 July 1980 and I request you to institute legal proceedings against them in accordance with the law.

MASJED SOLEYMAN REVOLUTION PROSECUTOR BANS DEMONSTRATIONS

GF011355 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The revolution prosecutor of Masjed Soleyman has addressed the plots of the murderer United States against the Islamic Republic and referred to the Muslim nation's struggle to neutralize these plots amid the present critical historical situation in our country. He said: It is important that the Muslim nation observe the situation with open eyes, a clear heart and complete information and stop making rash decisions, quick reactions and one-sided judgments.

His statement adds: With respect to the suspicious activities observed in the area recently, there are apparently a large number of hands trying to instigate unrest so that they can achieve their masters' sinister plans. Therefore, effective 31 August any public activity, demonstration, propaganda effort against the Islamic Republic or meeting in Masjed Soleyman is banned. The forces of public order are responsible for implementation of this order and for arresting any violators.

TEHRAN BROADCASTS RECENT IMPORT FIGURES

Anzali Figures

LD271006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] During the period 23 July to 22 August 1980, 33 commercial ships arrived at the port of Anzali [formerly Bandar-e Pahlavi] and delivered more than 62 tons of goods needed by the country. The head office of the port of Anzali reported that during the last month 62,910 tons of goods needed by the country, including powdered milk, iron, chemicals, livestock, foods and timber have arrived through this port.

Also during the same period, 64,914 tons of the imported goods in this port were sent to various parts of the country by 3,702 trucks.

The port and shipping office of the port of Anzali, in its report, has added: 63,000 tons of goods were loaded and unloaded at this port during the period of 22 July to 22 August. The same report indicates that during last month alone, 90 tons of sturgeon were exported through the port of Anzali to foreign destinations.

Now Shahr Figures

LD030816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent, the shipping and port office of Now Shahr has announced: Between 23 July and 22 August, 21,491 tons of goods, including different types of (?timber), fertilizer, motorcycles, chemicals, various kinds of wood, paper and iron have been imported through this port from the USSR and north European countries.

Compared with the figure for the same period last year, there has been an increase of 233 percent.

Port Transshipment Figures

LD030822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the port and shipping organization has supplied the following data:

During the first 5 months of the current year [21 March to 22 August] a total amount of 5.434 million tons of goods has been unloaded in seven commercial ports of the country and has been forwarded. This is 1.707 million tons more than the figure for the same period last year.

During the same period 755 ships have docked in Iranian commercial ports to load and unload goods. The data of the port and shipping organization indicate that 4.977 million tons of goods have been transported from the ports to consumption centers of the country. This figure is 1.215 million tons more than the figure for the first 5 months of last year.

The port and shipping organization announces that at present a large number of ships are waiting at the country's southern ports to unload tens of thousands of tons of goods, and asks the truck owners and the owners of the goods to take action to unload and (?transport) their goods as soon as possible to prevent them piling up in the ports.

MO'INFAR COMMENTS ON OIL RESERVES, UPCOMING OPEC MEETINGS

LD301158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, oil minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, (?today) in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY denied rumors of shortages of fuel and energy during the coming winter and announced that Iran will in no way face a fuel shortage.

The minister of oil said: At present 1,145 billion liters of kerosine, 500 million liters of gas-oil, and 210 million liters of ordinary and super gasoline are available in the country's reservoirs. This is much more than was available last year. The minister of oil said: The main part of Esfahan refinery will start operation before the end of this week and the daily capacity of this refinery, which is 80,000 barrels, will increase to 125,000 barrels within 10 days. The minister of oil, referring to the Iranian-Japanese petrochemical plant in Bandar Imam Khomeyni, said: 3 units of this plant's 13 units have started operation and 10 more units will begin operation within the next 40 days.

The minister of oil, referring to the next OPEC ministers conference in Vienna, said: Fixing oil prices has not been included in the agenda of this conference. He added: At this conference the Islamic Republic of Iran will try to put pressure on Iran and Saudi Arabia to reduce their oil exports. About the summit conference of OPEC leaders in Baghdad, Mo'infar said: Considering the Iraqi Government's animosity toward our country, the Islamic Republic of Iran does not intend to send a high-level representative to this conference. If a representative is sent to the Baghdad conference, he will be of a lower rank. He said that President Bani-Sadr had informed him that the president does not intend to take part in the Baghdad conference.

MO'INFAR SPEAKS ON OIL PRODUCTION, OTHER ISSUES

JN031750 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, former oil minister and chairman of the Islamic Majlis oil committee, has expressed his delight at the continuous operation of the national industry. He stressed that our oil refineries are operating normally, which is unprecedented in the history of our oil industry.

Speaking at a radio and television conference yesterday, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar talked about several issues related to the oil industry. Referring to the production level of the Esfahan refinery, he said: The second production stage of this refinery has already started. Production is estimated at 120,000 barrels per day. He added: The government's oil policy is based on safeguarding the people's interests by controlling production and decreasing oil exports in accordance with the country's needs for hard currency.

Replying to reporters' questions, Mo'infar said: We are suffering from a lack of spare parts. This problem has yet to be solved although many citizens have been able to obtain spare parts. This has motivated our workers and has created the feeling that we can do without depending on foreign industry and that we can provide our own needs. We, with the help of God, will soon be able to reach self-sufficiency.

Regarding gas talks with the Soviet Union, Mo'infar said: Recently, there have been contacts with the Soviet Union. The Soviets expressed their desire to resume gas negotiations by having an Iranian delegation go to Moscow to discuss the possibility of continuing Iranian gas exports to the Soviet Union.

Mo'infar categorically denied rumors about a shortage in oil supplies and asserted that we are able at any time to raise the production level to pre-revolution rates. He said that such rumors, which are fomented abroad, are intended to provoke us to increase production rates--which we will never do. Referring to Saudi Arabia's oil production, Mo'infar said: Zaki Yamani wants to suck the blood of the Saudi people by increasing oil production. This is a betrayal of all oil-producing states. Regrettably, this is what Iraq is doing.

Concluding hi conference, Mo'infar said: We do not have any problems regarding oil marketing. We have buyers for our oil exports.

POWER CUT IN FARS PORTS DUE TO FUEL SHORTAGE

GF021643 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] For the last 24 hours the ports of Deyyer and Changan have been without power. According to our reporter in Deyyer, during the past month the two areas have had two long periods of power cuts due to a shortage of fuel for the generators. The citizens have asked authorities for a quick solution to the problem.

THREE FORMER GENERALS ARRESTED, TURNED OVER TO COURT

LD291214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY, after contacting the central committee of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, has reported that three generals of the army of the hated monarchical regime (?including the deputies to) [former Prime Minister] Azhari and Oveysi [former military governor of Tehran] were arrested by the central committee and two of them have been handed over to the Central Revolution Court for trial. Those arrested are Amri Hushang Khal'atbari, Hoseyn Rastgar-Namdar, and Nasrollah Khoshnevisan.

TEHRAN BROADCASTS NAMES OF EXECUTED COUP PARTICIPANTS

11 Executed in Tehran

LD300412 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, at 2300 last night, 11 persons charged with participating in the recent unsuccessful coup d'etat, were placed in front of the firing squad. The names of the executed are as follows:

Lt Col Rahmatollah Khalifeh-Beygi, son of Seyyed Ebrahim;
Lt Col ('Ali Farya), son of Valiohhal;
Maj Mohammad Hoseyn 'Azizi, son of 'Azizollah;
Maj Iraj Khalifeh-Beygi, son of Hoseyn;
Maj Esma'il Nuri-Moqaddam, son of Hoseyn;
Warrant Officer Mohammad Bahrami, son of 'Eynollah;
Habibollah Ahmadi, army NCO, son of Saleh;
Mrs Qamarolmoluk Bejazi, alias Maryam, daughter of Yusof;
Iraj Daraldshandeh, son of 'Aliasqar, member of the defunct SAVAK;
Hamid Shomali, son of Seyyed 'Ali Bazari;
Shahriar Nur, son of Amir Hushang.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman for Qasr Prison announced in a contact with PARS NEWS AGENCY that at dawn today, five persons were executed in Qasr Prison. The names and charges of the executed are as follows:

Retired Maj Gen Faramarz Nowzari Baqa, son of Mahmud, charged with participation in the martyrdom of maestro [ostad] Kamran Najetollahi, participating in the killing of Muslim, fighting people of Tehran on 8 September [1978]--while the military governor of Shemiran;

Retired Police Col Hasan Shah-Beygi, son of Haji, former chief of security of the Ministry of Education, charged with creating terror among the people and depriving university lecturers of peace and security, having direct connection with Oveysi, Tehran's military governor, and participating in martyring maestro Nejatollahi;

Retired Warrant Officer Rahim Hedayati, son of Jalil, former supervisor of Kan post, charged with deceiving women calling at the post, having affairs with prostitutes, collaborating with the SAVAK and Khorram, who has been executed, suppressing the fighting people and martyring five of the fighters.

Seyyed 'Ali Nur Beheshti, son of Seyyed Mahmud, charged with committing two murders with firearms;

Keyhan Keyvanfar, son of Farajollah, charged with hooliganism, wielding a poniard and creating terror. He had previously been sentenced to death. He was again sentenced to death in the court of appeal, owning to the existence of numerous complaints.

4 Executed in Ahvaz

LD031012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] By the verdict of the Islamic Revolution Court of Ahvaz, four people involved in the recent coup d'etat, named (Syrus Dehqan); (Fazlollah Ra'isi); (Ebrahim Ostad-Mohammad-e Nazari) and (Mohammad Hokmabadohi), were executed by a firing squad this morning on the charge of participating in the treacherous coup d'etat plot. The executions were carried out at No 1 garrison of the Ahvaz 92nd Armored Division, following morning ceremonies.

KHALKHALI ANNOUNCES SEIZURE OF NARCOTICS

LD312242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Esfahan, Anarak and Na'in--Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, supervisor of the headquarters for the antinarcotics campaign, announced a few minutes ago in a telephone conversation with the Voice of Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Today the special group of the guards corps for the antinarcotics campaign and the security forces seized 146.4 kg of opium, 2.75 kg of hashish, 900 g of opium dross extract, 750 g of heroin, 12.1 kg of opium dross, 500 g of (?amphetamines) and 160 kg of [word indistinct] from narcotics smugglers in Esfahan, Anarak and Na'in. These narcotics were handed over today to the special court for the antinarcotics campaign.

KHALKHALI ISSUES WARNING TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS

LD011812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] A statement was issued tonight by Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the supervisor of the staff for campaign against narcotics, as follows:

In his exalted name. Effective tonight a team of inspectors of the campaign against narcotics will be stationed at Mehrabad airport with all resources at their disposal to carry out inspections and identify gangs of narcotics traffickers and addicts in order to vigorously prevent the smuggling of narcotics and the departure of addicts to Saudi Arabia and other countries.

It is fervently hoped that the passengers to the holy house of God will cooperate in preventing any kind of narcotics being taken to Saudi Arabia. Any offenses in this respect will be prosecuted.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Criticism of U.S. Gulf Policy

GF011222 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Military and Political Adventures of the United States in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, the situation in the Persian Gulf is getting worse. The main reason for the confusion is the arms race and attempts by the United States to establish new military bases in the area, as well as its effort to attract new partners to approve its role as the gendarme of the Persian Gulf.

Washington is using the role of gendarme to defeat the movement for freedom and anti-imperialism in the gulf. It also needs this to prepare for another aggressive attack against our country to spoil the fruits of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and to establish a puppet regime, a U.S. stooge, in the country.

Washington's threats and adventures are obviously dangerous to Iran and other oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf. The American press has written that Carter has approved massive preparations for armed aggression against Iran. Even though the White House denied any such plans, denials fool no one. We all know that preparation for the military aggression against Iran in [words indistinct] Tabas, which turned out to be a humiliating failure, was also denied by Washington. In support of the fact that the United States is preparing armed aggression against our Islamic Republic, many documents and testimonies are available. Furthermore, another 5 U.S. naval ships containing 1,800 Marines have entered the Arabian Sea.

The designer of the new adventures of the United States is, as usual, the Zionist Brzezinski, who forced Carter into armed aggression against our country in [April]. This yet again stresses that the aim, as before, is the overthrow of the Islamic regime and establishment of a U.S. stooge regime, thereby inaugurating U.S. neocolonialist policy in Iran.

The United States is actively preparing other stooge regimes in the Near and the Middle East for participation in these dangerous adventures. According to information, the U.S. military agreements with Egypt, Oman and Somalia are in the operational stage. The leaders of those countries, ready to receive orders, have agreed to allow their ports and airfields to be used by the Pentagon for armed aggression by the United States against Iran and other countries of the region in exchange for arms and dollars. The president of Somalia has allowed use of two airports and of its strategically important eastern ports. The fighter bases of the United States in Oman are being expanded.

The United States is trying to use its NATO allies in expanding the [word indistinct] bases. The United Kingdom has hundreds of officers in Oman who practically control the Omani Army. As for the Egyptian president, he has completely sold out to the Americans. As-Sadat intends to allow U.S. aircraft carriers to enter the Persian Gulf by way of the Suez Canal. Thousands of lackeys of the previous regime, the Savakists and the worshippers of the shah, are undertaking military training at Egyptian military bases, instructed by U.S., Israeli and Egyptian officers.

The aim of all this preparation is an attack against the oil-producing areas of Khuzestan. The U.S. Navy's goal is occupation of Khark Island and other port facilities in the area. In the east the United States intends to use the facilities of the military regime of Ziaul-Haq, especially the port of Karachi.

As we know, Ziaul decided to let the Americans use a 10,000-strong Pakistani force. Those troops are to be transferred to the coastal areas of Saudi Arabia on the Persian Gulf and to be used according to Pentagon plans as the nucleus of a strike force against Iran. Mr Qotbzadeh still considers Ziaul's regime a friend of Iran and opponent of the United States. Washington intends to establish several land and air bases in Saudi Arabia for use by the Rapid Deployment Force to be employed against Iran.

There is no doubt that the new military adventures of the United States will be defeated, just as all of its previous plots have been. The nation of Iran will defend the achievement of the revolution, the Islamic Republic, despite all difficulties, and civilized men, despite the behavior and obstacles created by individuals such as Mr Qotbzadeh, support the nation of Iran.

Relations With Socialist Nations

TA021205 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The People Demand a Clear, Independent and Revolutionary Foreign Policy"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Now that Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, has introduced the members of his Cabinet to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, one of the expectations of the people is that the new government will pursue a definite, independent and revolutionary foreign policy conforming with the anti-imperialist and anti-American policy of Imam Khomeyni. During Sadeq Qotbzadeh's term as foreign minister, our homeland's people were witness to the bitter fact that certain hands, under various pretexts and even under the guise of defense of Islam, are exerting all their efforts toward isolating revolutionary Iran from its real friends and allies and toward coming to terms with the West, especially with the United States. These known circles have been and continue to be constantly attempting to divert public opinion in any way possible from the actual danger posed to our country and the revolutionary gains of our nation by U.S. imperialism and to frighten the people with the fabricated and unfounded threat which allegedly is directed toward Iran from the East, namely from socialist countries.

There is no need to say that the application of such a policy in our country is not new. The CIA and the imperialist circles have always--and particularly in present conditions--endeavored through this means to separate the revolutionary Iranian nation from its real friends and natural allies, namely the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, and from other liberated and anti-imperialist countries, and thus to implement their evil schemes against Iran. All are aware that the Qotbzadehs are the implementors of this imperialist plan and have carried out a policy that is not only below the dignity of revolutionary Iran, and is not only considered a rash policy in the international arena, but is also contrary to and different from the imam's anti-imperialist policy.

In today's world there exist two main forces opposed to each other. On one side of this world battlefront there is imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, whose main foreign policy principle is plunder and aggressionagainst the independence and national sovereignty of others. Our homeland's people have felt this policy over their whole being for many years. On the other side of this battlefront are the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, the independence-seeking and liberated nations and the labor and national liberation movements of the world that are confronting imperialism. Confrontation against the plunders and lootings of the imperialists unites these countries and movements.

At present, this question is posed to our country's public: Which of these camps will the liberated Islamic Republic of Iran join? The just demand of the Iranian people is that the Islamic Republic of Iran be in the group of those countries that are confronting imperialism and constitute the world anti-imperialist battlefront. Our homeland's people demand that the new Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran conduct a fundamental review of the country's foreign policy--whose principal lines from the period of the provisional government until now have been the endeavor for rapprochement with the West, particularly with the United States--and that an independent and revolutionary policy be pursued which conforms with the popular, anti-imperialist and anti-American policy of the imam.

Revolutionary Iran must achieve its eminent position in the ranks of the revolutionary and anti-imperialist countries. That foreign policy implemented by the Ebrahim Yazdis and the Sadeq Qotbzadehs was below the dignity of revolutionary Iran and was in fact the disguised prescription of that same policy desired by the liberals and the lovers of warm relations with the West, especially with the United States. Experience has shown that all the effort of Ebrahim Yazdi, and particularly of Sadeq Qotbzadah, was aimed at placing our country on the side of countries such as Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Indonesia, Oman and similar countries, whose leaders are in the hands of U.S. imperialism. The implementation of such a policy caused the isolation and separation of our country in the international arena and deprived our homeland of the support and backing of its real friends in the face of the conspiracies, plots and aggressions of U.S. imperialism.

Today our country is more than ever in need of international solidarity. The struggle of the people against imperialism is a life-and-death struggle. U.S. imperialism and its Western allies resort to any conspiracy and plot against our country, from economic sanctions to military threats. In such grave and sensitive conditions one should have a clear, independent and revolutionary foreign policy, and it is the duty of the government to determine its policy toward Iran's enemies and friends.

The Iranian people recognize their friends quite well. The people demand that we warmly shake the hand of friendship extended toward us by socialist countries and by liberated and anti-imperialist states and that we exploit all the possibilities, including the possibilities in the international arena, to foil all the plots of the internal enemies of the Iranian revolution.

Call for Bakhtiar's Extradition

TA041526 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Traitors Like Bakhtiar Must Be Tried in a Revolutionary Court in Iran"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Recently the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, in an article, reviewed the state of the anti-Iranian activities of the fugitive remnants of the satanic regime in Western countries. The thing which attracts attention in this article is that Western countries, including the United States, Britain and France, have not only given refuge to these escaped mercenary fugitives in their countries, but are providing all the necessary conditions for organizing, training and preparing them to implement a plot against the existing regime in Iran.

The hostility of the United States and Britain toward the Iranian nation and toward the revolution and its gains is an obvious and clear matter.

Here we are addressing the French Government, whose leaders outwardly and consistently speak of democracy and the necessity of non-interference in the affairs of others. However, all these claims are only for appearance's sake and in the realm of speech. Today France has been transformed into one of the strongholds of the shahanshahi fugitives, namely the Iranian counterrevolutionary forces. The headquarters of the puppet, counterrevolutionary and conspiratorial organization of Shahpur Bakhtiar and Gholam 'Ali Oveysi--this bloodthirsty executioner of the Iranian people--is situated in Paris. The French Government gives permission to these miserable and treacherous bands to receive on French territory the necessary training for subversive and conspiratorial acts in Iran. There isn't the slightest doubt that today Paris has been transformed into a center of the anti-Iranian plotters of the Bakhtiar and Oveysi groups, and this fact has not only aroused the strong concern and protest of our nation but also of France's progressive forces.

The crimes of Shahpur Bakhtiar against the Iranian nation are no secret to anyone. The criminal activities of this treacherous, sordid and mercenary agent of U.S. imperialism against the Iranian people and the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran are quite obvious. Our country's authorities also are acquainted with this fact better than anybody else, and they also know that Shahpur Bakhtiar conducts all his anti-Iranian plots from Paris. Likewise his participation in an leadership of the dangerous coup of 27 July, which was discovered and neutralized as a result of the revolutionary vigilance of the true forces of our country's revolution, is no secret to anyone.

There is also no doubt that the place of residence, work and subversion of the Bakhtiars and the Oveysis is obvious to the authorities in France and in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Actually Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh--who during his trips abroad had numerous meetings with Bakhtiar--could at least have given a report to Iranian officials in this connection. Anyway, it is certain that the place of residence and activity of Shahpur Bakhtiar in France is known, and substantial evidence indicates that he could not continue his anti-Iranian activities without the knowledge of the French Government.

Therefore, our homeland's people are of the opinion that to prevent the anti-Iranian activity of these treacherous elements one should not suffice with verbal attacks alone. The people ask: Why has it up to now not been officially and explicitly demanded that the French Government extradite these treacherous elements--whose hands are soiled to the elbows with the blood of the martyrs of Iran's path of freedom--to Iran, or at least prevent their conspiratorial and anti-Iranian activities? Shahpur Bakhtiar and the Bakhtiars are criminals, and according to international laws the extradition of criminals is necessary.

As a result of the explicit demands of France's democratic forces, that [illegible]'s judicial authorities announced about a month ago--namely before the abortive coup of Shahpur Bakhtiar--that the Iranian Government had made no request to the French Government for the extradition of Shahpur Bakhtiar. Thus the French Government is putting the blame of Bakhtiar's presence in France and his anti-Iranian activities on Iran and disavows any responsibility. It is certain that up to now official authorities have not taken any measure in this matter. As we are aware, Mr Qotbzadeh, the former foreign minister, has also not delivered to the French Government any note in this respect, and this by itself is confirmation that Mr Qotbzadeh is connected with the Bakhtiars by visible and invisible threads.

In order to foil the plots of the enemies of the Iranian nation words should be translated into action, and all roads should be blocked in the face of counterrevolutionaries--whether within or abroad. The people persistenly demand that as soon as possible the extradition to Iran of the treacherous criminal Bakhtiar be requested from the French Government.

28 Aug Commentary

TA281925 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 28 August carried a commentary entitled: "The People Demand the Publication of the Full List of **Savakists.**" It said: Despite the repeated reminders of Imam Khomeyni and the demand of the true forces of the revolution, there is still negligence regarding the identification and publication of the full list of Savakists. Consequently, the destruction of the SAVAK organization is being prevented. From the beginning of the revolution's victory until today no plot, conspiracy, subversion or provocation can be shown in which the Savakists did not have a hand. Among the important tasks of the Savakists is sowing discord among the true forces of the revolution and arranging a psychological and propaganda war against the revolution, and one must acknowledge that they have achieved considerable success in this connection. Many of our homeland's political and religious figures confess that division between the people and the forces is now 1,000 times more intense than during the pre-revolutionary period.

Now, in all the levels of the country's leadership, mysterious hands are being observed which are striving day and night to prevent at all costs the creation of an atmosphere of understanding. These hands are even striving to create division and differences between the leader of the revolution and the president, between the president, the prime minister and the Majlis. "These enemies of the revolution, on instruction of the overseas leaders, like Brzezinski and their CIA masters, are particularly striving at all costs to strain our revolutionary homeland's relations with our neighboring country, the Soviet Union.

The JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper has written, in one of its recent issues, that the names of all the Savakists are in the hands of government officials. Thus the question is posed: Why do responsible officials refrain from publishing the full list of Savakists And why do they expose the revolution and its gains to constant threats?